

“Occupational Hazards in Eating and Drinking Places”

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Major Group 58.---EATING AND DRINKING PLACES

The Major Group as a Whole

This major group includes retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises; and also lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption. Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments are not included in this industry, unless they are operated as leased departments by outside operators. Thus, restaurants and lunch counters operated by hotels are classified in Services, Major Group 70; those operated by department stores in Major Group 53. Bars and restaurants owned by and operated for members of civic, social, and fraternal associations only are classified in Industry 8641. Mobile food and dairy wagons are classified in Industry 5963.

Industry Group No.	Industry No.
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581 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES

5812 Eating Places

Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of prepared food and drinks for on-premise or immediate consumption. Caterers and industrial and institutional food service establishments are also included in this industry.

Automats (eating places)	Hamburger stands
Beaneries	Hot dog (frankfurter) stands
Box lunch stands	Ice cream stands
Buffets (eating places)	Industrial feeding
Cafes	Lunch bars
Cafeterias	Lunch counters
Carry-out restaurants	Luncheonettes
Caterers	Lunchrooms
Coffee shops	Oyster bars
Commissary restaurants	Pizza parlors
Concession stands, prepared food (e.g., in airports and sports arenas)	Pizzerias
Contract feeding	Refreshment stands
Dairy bars	Restaurants
Diners (eating places)	Restaurants, carry-out
Dining rooms	Restaurants, fast food
Dinner theaters	Sandwich bars or shops
Drive-in restaurants	Snack shops
Fast food restaurants	Soda fountains
Food bars	Soft drink stands
Food service, institutional	Submarine sandwich shops
Frozen custard stands	Tea rooms
Grills (eating places)	Theaters, dinner

5813 Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)

Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of alcoholic drinks, such as beer, ale, wine, and liquor, for consumption on the premises. The sale of food frequently accounts for a substantial portion of the receipts of these establishments.

Bars (alcoholic beverage drinking places)	Cocktail lounges
Beer gardens (drinking places)	Discotheques, alcoholic beverage
Beer parlors (tap rooms)	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages
Beer taverns	Night clubs
Beer, wine, and liquors: sale for on- premise consumption	Saloons (drinking places)
Bottle clubs (drinking places)	Tap rooms (drinking places)
Cabarets	Taverns (drinking places)
	Wine bars

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1999

Industry ¹	Total cases (in thousands)
Eating and drinking places	304.2
Hospitals.....	293.6
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	192.2
Grocery stores.....	188.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	177.9
Department stores.....	162.3
Trucking and courier services, except air	142.1
Air transportation, scheduled.....	124.3
Hotels and motels	112.2
Private industry(2).....	5,707.2

¹Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 2. Number of cases, in thousands, and incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in eating and drinking places and total private industry,^{2,3} 1992-99

Industry	Year							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Eating and drinking places								
Total cases								
Number.....	396.7	391.5	362.7	379.2	315.1	328.6	334.7	304.2
Rate	9.1	8.5	7.7	7.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.6
Lost workday cases								
Number.....	135.3	136.5	124.2	121.7	96.1	123.2	109.1	97.2
Rate	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.8
Cases with days away from work								
Number.....	121.8	117.9	107.2	103.2	78.2	80.5	79.1	76.9
Rate	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Total private industry								
Total cases								
Number.....	6,799.4	6,737.4	6,766.9	6,575.4	6,238.9	6,145.6	5,922.8	5,707.2
Rate	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3
Lost workday cases								
Number.....	2,953.4	2,967.4	3,061.0	2,972.1	2,832.5	2,866.2	2,780.7	2,742.8
Rate	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0
Cases with days away from work								
Number.....	2,331.1	2,252.5	2,236.6	2,040.9	1,880.6	1,833.4	1,730.5	1,702.5
Rate	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N / EH) X 200,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

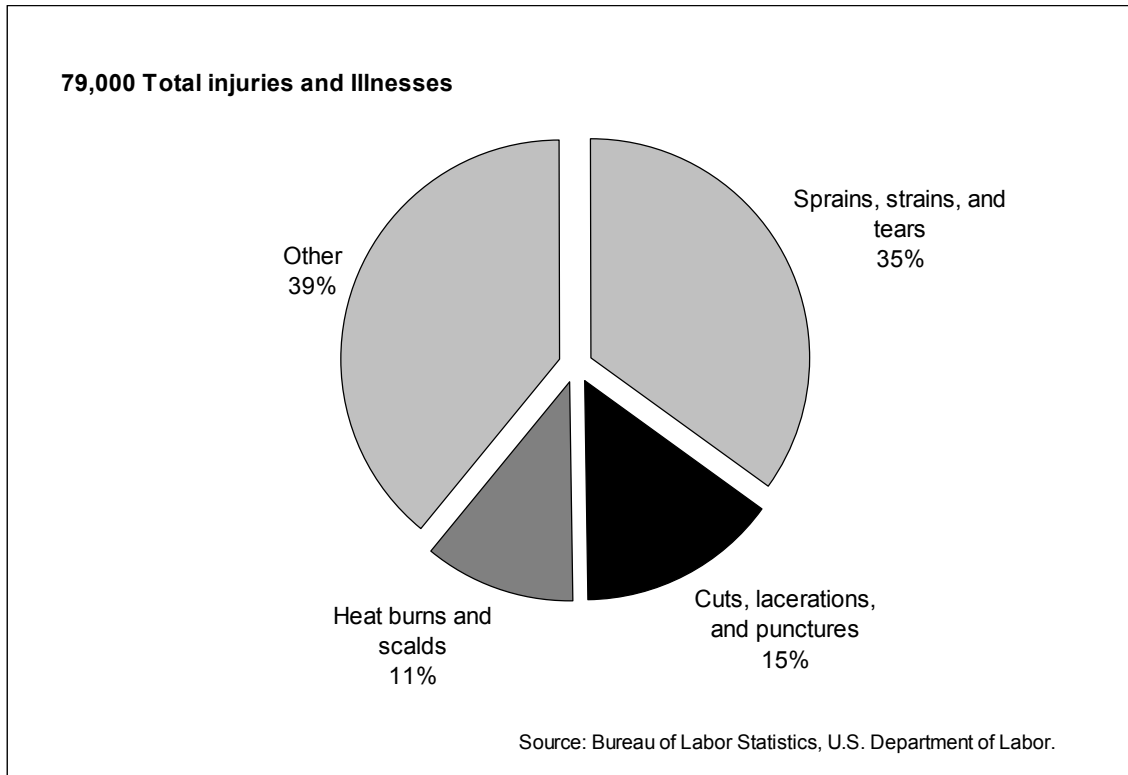
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Total private industry data excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data conforming to Occupational Safety and Health Administration definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Chart 1. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ in eating and drinking places by nature, 1998



¹ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

Table 3. Percent distribution of annual hours worked,¹ and natures of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work,^{2,3} by occupation, in eating and drinking places, 1998

Occupation ⁴	Annual hours worked	All injuries and illnesses	Sprains, strains, and tears	Cuts, lacerations, and punctures	Heat burns, and scalds
All occupations.....	100	100	100	100	100
Cooks, kitchen workers, and other food preparation occupations.....	29	45	37	67	69
Waiters, waitresses, and their assistants.....	21	20	22	13	10
Managers and supervisors.....	27	9	11	4	6
All other occupations.....	23	26	30	16	15

¹Hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total hours worked by private industry wage and salary earners, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimates include hours worked by employees for whom work in the industry is their primary job, as well as employees for whom work in the industry is their second job.

²To maintain consistency with the CPS estimates, injuries and illnesses incurred by workers under the age of 16, and to workers for whom age was not specified, were not included in the table.

³Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴The occupational group referred to in this table as “Cooks, kitchen workers, and other food preparation occupations,” includes the following detailed occupations: Cooks; kitchen workers, food preparation; and miscellaneous food preparation occupations. The group referred to as “Waiters, waitresses, and their assistants,” includes waiters and waitresses, and waiters/waitresses assistants. And the group “Managers and supervisors,” includes managers, food serving and lodging establishments; supervisors, food preparation and service occupations; and supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 4. Percent distribution of annual hours¹ worked and natures of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work², by age group, 1998

Age group	Annual hours	All injuries and illnesses	Sprains, strains, and tears	Cuts, lacerations, and punctures	Heat burns and scalds
Total	100	100	100	100	100
16-24	37	32	26	50	50
16-19.....	17	15	13	23	25
20-24.....	20	17	13	27	25
25-34	28	27	31	27	29
35-54	30	33	35	19	18
35-44.....	20	21	23	14	8
45-54.....	10	12	12	5	10
55-64	4	5	7	3	—
65 and older.....	1	1	1	—	—

¹Hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total hours worked by private industry wage and salary earners, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimates include hours worked by employees for whom work in the industry is their primary job, as well as employees for whom work in the industry is their second job.

²Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Chart 2. Total number of fatalities and number of homicides in eating and drinking places, 1992-99

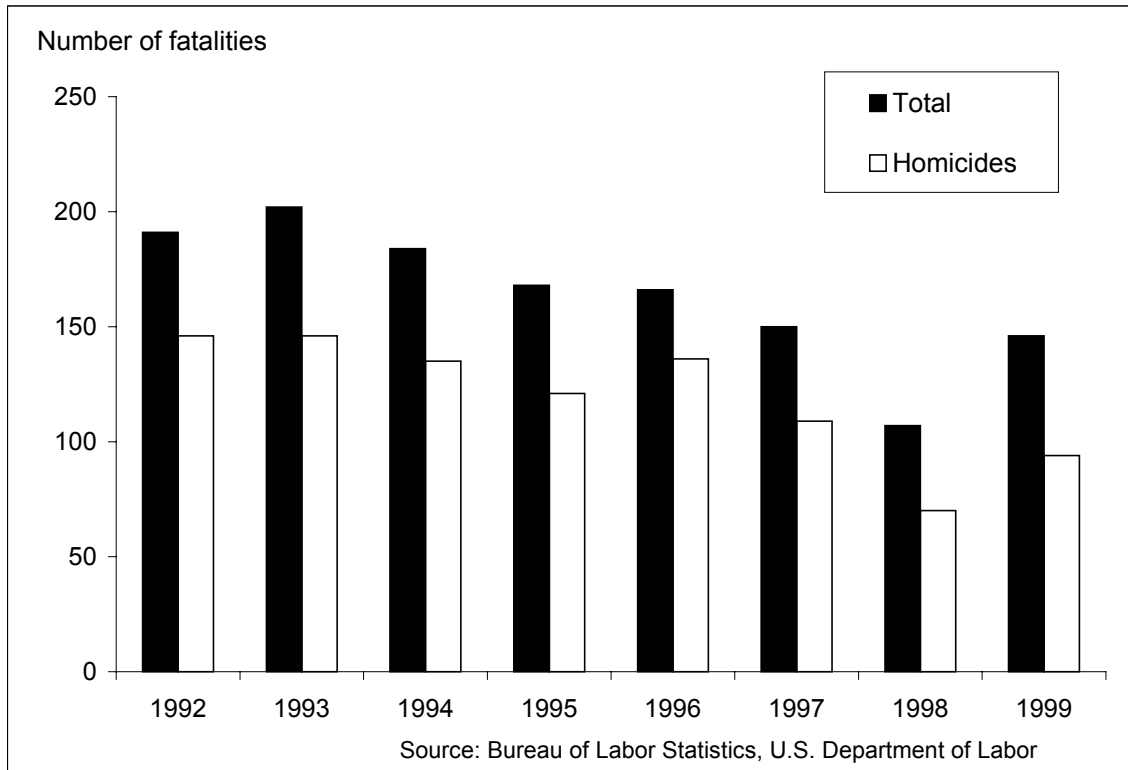


Table 5. Incidence rates¹ for total fatal workplace injuries, and homicides, for all United States industry combined and the eating and drinking places industry, 1992-99

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total								
All injuries	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5
Homicides	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Eating and drinking places								
All injuries	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.1
Homicides	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.4

¹The incidence rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed workers and was calculated as: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where

N = number of fatal work injuries

W = number of employed workers

Employment figures are annual average estimates of private industry wage and salary earners and self-employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Fatally injured workers under the age of 16 were not included in the rate calculations to maintain consistency with CPS estimates.

Chart 3. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries in eating and drinking places by event, 1992-99

